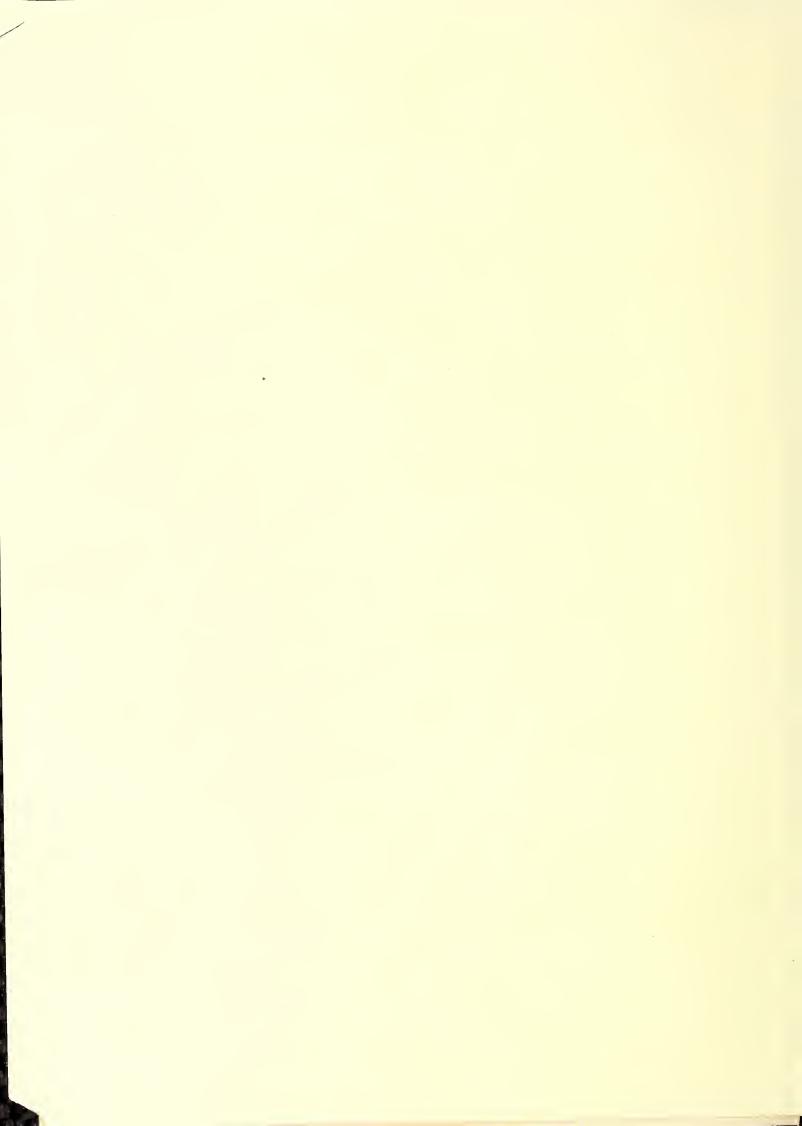
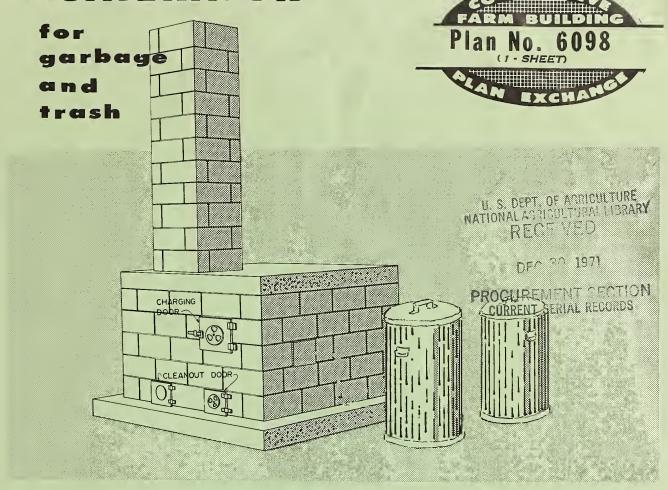
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



984M

INCINERATOR



In many sections of the country, where open burning of trash is unlawful, a multiple-chamber incinerator must be used to obtain complete combustion of trash materials and to allow time for complete combustion of carbon and the destruction of odors.

The design of this multiple-chamber incinerator is based on the assumption that it will be used for mixed refuse, consisting of 30-percent garbage (maximum) and the remainder dry rubbish, trash, shrubbery, and other materials. If the incinerator is to be used only for dry rubbish and trash, the gas burners probably could be eliminated.

Both the primary and secondary burners should supply at least 1,250–5,000 B.t.u. per pound of moisture in the refuse.

For efficient operation, the three air ports are adjustable so that 70 percent of the air enters above the grate through the charging door, 10 percent enters below the grate through the ash door, and 20 percent enters through the mixing chamber secondary air port.

The base slab may be regular concrete but the top slab should be precast out of pumice aggregate and cement.

The top and bottom courses of 8-inch masonry should be filled with pumice concrete to enhance bond to the base slab and air seal at the top.

Complete working drawings may be obtained from the extension agricultural engineer at your State university. There may be a small charge to cover cost of printing.

If you do not know the location of your State university, send your request to Agricultural Engineer, Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. He will forward your request to the correct university.

Washington, D.C.

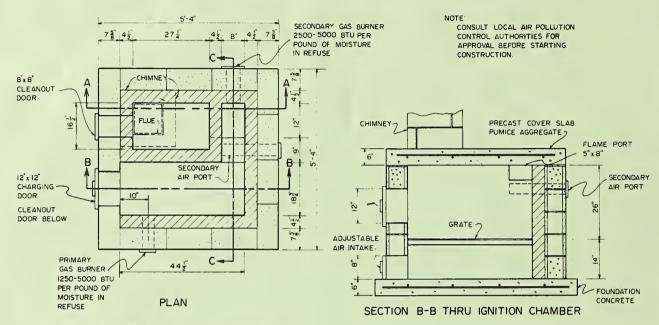
ORDER PLAN NO. 6098, INCINERATOR.

Issued November 1971

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Miscellaneous Publication No. 1213

construction features



INCINERATOR CAPACITY - 75 LBS. PER HOUR

